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## TORTURED IN STANLEY Witness Says Accused Took Active Part Treason Trial Continues

### France Accepts U.S. Note

Washington, March 1. — The French Government has accepted in principle the United States Government's proposal for a joint declaration by Britain, France and the United States, denouncing General Franco's Government in Spain, the United States State Department announced late last night.

President Truman was asked for immediate action to withdraw American recognition from the Franco-Government in a letter signed by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Elmer Benson, Chairman of the National Citizens Political Action and the executives of several other organizations.

The letter said: "Action to displace General Franco without recognizing a regime would not be acceptable either to the Spanish people or to the freedom loving people everywhere."

## Mr. Bevin Praised For Blunt Speaking

NEW YORK, MAR. 1. — THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN AN EDITORIAL IN TODAY'S ISSUE SAID THAT THE "UNITED NATIONS AND PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE GENERALLY WILL DISCOVER SOMEDAY THAT THEY OWE A REAL DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO ERNEST BEVIN, FOREIGN SECRETARY OF BRITAIN'S LABOUR GOVERNMENT."

THE "POST" EDITORS PRAISED PARTICULARLY MR. BEVIN'S USE OF "LOUD AND UNDIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND FOR DECLARING BLUNTLY THAT RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IS A DANGER TO PEACE."

## Extreme Cold Grips Britain

LONDON, MAR. 1. — WINTER'S GRIP ON BRITAIN WAS STILL UNRELAXED TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH HAS BEEN CHARACTERISED BY EXTREME COLD.

In many places the cold was more intense. Four inches of snow fell in the Manchester area during the night. It was the heaviest of the winter and continued for eight hours.

On the Air Ministry roof in London the temperature was 30 degrees Fahrenheit at 4.00 a.m. (G.M.T.).

Special trains fitted with sleet brushes for scraping rails and spraying anti-freezing solutions upon them were kept running throughout the night on the open sections of the London transport railways.—Reuter.

## IMREDY FACES FIRING SQUAD

Budapest, Mar. 1. — Bela Imredy, former Hungarian Premier and Finance Minister, yesterday died before a firing squad. He was convicted on a number of war crimes and anti-Jewish acts.

Six other Hungarian Nazi leaders as well as former Premier Zoltan, from 1944 until the collapse of Germany, will be sentenced to-day. — Associated Press.

## Vatican Still "Pro-Hitler"?

Moscow, March 1. — The Vatican is still "pro-Hitler," said a writer in "Pravda" to-day.

"During the severe years when humanity was fighting against the black forces of Hitlerism the Vatican's policy was pro-Hitlerite and remains so to this very day," the article said.

"We will not be silent on the pro-Fascist policy of the Vatican," Reuter recalls on Jan. 29 the Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" in reply to previous attacks by the "Pravda" listed what it termed "Ten Lies" which had appeared in the Moscow paper. One of these was that the Vatican had accepted Germany's agreement to fight against Russia.

## Japanese Fight On

Lubang Island, March 1. — Defiant Japanese declared struggles on this island 40 miles from Manila to surrender last night to British troops.

The Japanese force lost two men killed and six of the Japanese were killed in skirmishes last week. A Filipino civilian was reported killed by the Japanese on the opposite side of the island.

Strong patrol forces are slowly closing in on the Japanese. It was reported.—Associated Press.

EVIDENCE OF HIS INTERROGATION UNDER TORTURE BY THE JAPANESE AT STANLEY GAOL, IN WHICH HE STATED ACCUSED TOOK AN ACTIVE PART, WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT BY AN INDIAN, D. S. DINGA, WHEN COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS WERE CONTINUED AGAINST GEORGE WONG ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

Witness said he was interrogated under torture by a Japanese called Moriyama, assisted by accused, and while being hung up by his hands was asked how (Chester Bennett and Marcus Silva were sending money to Stanley Internment Camp. "I replied 'By the Burma Road,'" Dinga said, "and they got excited and started beating me all over with a cane."

First witness was Grace Lau, daughter of Yu Yuen-fong who gave evidence on Thursday, and sister of Jackie Lau.

Miss Lau said that during the Japanese occupation she and her family lived at 516, Nathan Road. About 10 p.m. on June 16, 1943, Wong, a Japanese and a Eurasian entered the house. Wong said: "Where is Jackie Lau and William Lee?" Her father told him that her brother had gone to the country and that he did not know about William Lee.

The three men searched the house and when they did not find the men, Wong asked her father for a photograph of her brother. Her mother took out an album which Wong snatched from her hands. He also asked for their rice ticket which her mother gave him.

Mr. Silva: Was there any further conversation with your father?—Yes, he then asked my father: "Are you the father of Jackie Lau?" and my father said: "Yes."

At this stage Miss Lau began to sob.

Continuing, she said: "Then Wong said: 'Now that your son is not here you had better come with us.' He thereupon took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs and handcuffed my father. He held my father by one arm, while the Japanese held the other and they then took my father out of the house, followed by the Eurasian. My mother also followed them, but a little later she came back, crying, and said the Eurasian had slipped her."

"That statement, coming not from a Tory or a reactionary, but from a Socialist Cabinet member may prove a blow to the propaganda of the kind of propaganda Mr. Bevin was shouting about."

The editorial said that Mr. Bevin's stand would delay any possible conflict with Russia, would put on notice to international Communist propagandists "that they can no longer practice their art and dismiss as a Fascist, Trotskyist conspirator anybody who calls them to account."

Had Mr. Bevin spoken sooner, said the editors, Americans "might have been spared the woeful humiliating spectacle in Tokyo after the Russian Tass news agency had issued a characteristic and purposeful smear of our 'occupation force in Southern Korea.'"

HONEST DEBATE  
This statement referred to the "reactionary" activity of the occupation troops, a statement later criticised by Supreme Commander MacArthur.

The "Post" editors expressed the hope that advisors being sent to assist General MacArthur in Tokyo will learn one lesson from the British Foreign Minister—"that good relations with Russia do not imply ignominious retreat in the face of anti-American propaganda."

U.N.O. will benefit from Mr. Bevin's stand, said the "Post," by strength gained "by this evidence that the Security Council does not exist merely to endorse secret acts of ambulatory statesmen but to hear honest and open and maybe loud debate."—Associated Press.

CAME AGAIN  
Three days after the arrest, Wong came to our house. My mother and I asked him where was my father. He also brought our rice ticket back with him. He said my father was in Stanley and that on the first night of the arrest he was taken to the Sun Sun Hotel where he was thrown into a bath tub and made to drink water. He was also hit."

Here, Miss Lau's voice broke and she began to sob again.

Then he said to my mother: "If you cannot produce the two men, you will never see your husband again." Then he walked out of the house."

"At the end of June, Wong came again to our house and I heard him tell my mother that the case against my brother, Jackie Lau, and William Lee was finished; and that she could write and tell them to come back. Then my mother asked him where my father was imprisoned, as she wished to send clothes and food to him."

Mr. Silva: What did George Wong say to that?—He said: "Never mind about this. Your husband has enough to eat and he is well clothed. He will be released soon."

Miss Lau said that since June 16, 1943, she had not seen her father.

Mr. Silva: On February 15 this year you attended an identification parade at Stanley?—Yes.

And you picked out Wong as the man who had done all this?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Wong, Miss Lau said that three men formed the party that went to her house to arrest her father.

her house to arrest her father. Mr. Silva: Did you ever learn the names of the other two men? Miss Lau: Yes, the Japanese was named Sam San and the third man was called Richard. Who gave you these names?—When the two men who came to collect money from my mother after my father's arrest, he asked them and they told her.

JACKIE LAU'S EVIDENCE  
Jackie Lau said he was son of Dr. Lau Pak-wai, dentist and Yu Yuen-hing.

Lau said he first met Wong about February 1939. Wong was then living at Prince Edward Road and he used to visit him there frequently to take exercise or on friendly visits.

"The last time I saw Wong before the outbreak of hostilities," Lau said, "was in April, 1941."

"During the Japanese occupation I was operating as a secret agent of the British Army Aid Group in Hong Kong, starting about October, 1942. In January, 1942, I saw Wong in front of the Nathan Hotel. He was wearing an arm band. (Continued on Page 2 and 6)

## TORTURE BY FIRE

Lucknow, March 1. — A 70-year-old woman in a village near here defied torture by fire and kept the secret of her savings from gangsters.

The gangsters frightened away the woman's neighbours by firing shots. Then when she refused to tell them where her savings were hidden, they tied her on a cot, and burned her with fire till she fainted. They made off empty-handed at the approach of the police.—Reuter.

## Macao's King Of Gambling Still Missing

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MACAO'S MILLIONAIRE GAMBLING MONOPOLIST, FOO TAK-YAM, APPARENTLY REMAINS AS MUCH AN ENIGMA AS THE NIGHT THAT ARMED CHINESE KIDNAPED HIM FROM THE MACAO BUDDHIST TEMPLE WHERE HE WAS INDULGING IN HIS NIGHTLY OPIUM PIPE THREE WEEKS AGO.

An Associated Press dispatch from Macao yesterday said neither the family nor Macao authorities have shed any further light on the case. The dispatch said many Macao Chinese figure the kidnapping might have been engineered by Foo's own henchmen to spare him the possibility of any possible unpleasantness over the wartime political, rice market and money manipulation activities that made him reputedly the colony's richest resident.

Reports have been principally rumors, ranging from the rumoured demand for his weight in gold (and Foo is a 200-pounder) to a police report that \$1,500,000 had been demanded.

But for nearly two weeks there has been no information of developments in the case. Furthermore, nobody in Macao seems to be worrying much about the man who rose from gambling house employee to gambling "king."

## HITLER'S SECRETARY NOW IN CUSTODY

FRANKFURT, MAR. 1. — PAULA PHEIM, FANATICAL PERSONAL SECRETARY TO ADOLF HITLER DURING THE STORMY YEARS OF HIS RISE TO POWER, AND A CLOSE FRIEND OF HIGH NAZIS, HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY THE U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES.

Miss Pheim is being held on a charge of possessing German army material. The Third Army Authorities did not disclose at which prison she is being held.

The 50-year-old woman is believed to have worked for Hitler after 1930 as photographs of her employer, taken in the "Brown House" at Munich at least in 1935, were found in her desk.

The Third Army Authorities said that she had lost some of her former fanaticism for the Nazi cause and prayed nightly beneath a picture of Hitler in her bedroom.

Miss Pheim has been ill since 1936 and in retirement at Tilmel, a few miles from Hitler's Berchtesgaden, retreat to which she made frequent pilgrimages.

She was arrested after Major Carl H. Bischoff learned that the woman was in his area.

Miss Pheim was a close friend of Dr. Todt, builder of the famed "West Wall."—Associated Press.

IN ARRARS  
Paris, March 1. — A Government spokesman said to-day Britain had declined to extend the terms of a French-British trade agreement, which expired yesterday.

Declining the British action as "hard," the spokesman said the agreement provided for an equal exchange of goods but that France had made up for her lack of exports in gold payments to England.—Associated Press.

## Clouds Darkening Over Franco

PARIS, MAR. 1. — THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID YESTERDAY THAT A CROWD OF NEARLY 5,000 OCCUPIED THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT A TOWN NEAR THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER AND RAN UP THE REPUBLICAN FLAG OVER THE BUILDING. IT REPORTED THAT ANOTHER CROWD BROKE INTO THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT AUCH IN THE PYRENEES AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

In Paris, Jose Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, in a statement said that his Government was ready to go to Spain and take over from General Franco. His Government lacks the formal support of Britain, France and the United States.

In Washington, the State Department reported the French Government had accepted in principle the American proposals on the Spanish situation. Britain has not yet replied, said the Department press officer. However, diplomatic officials in close touch with the situation said the British Government has decided to accept the proposals in principle.

There is still no comment from the State Department on the French Government action in closing its border with Spain.

GARCIA CASE  
The Spanish Legation in Dublin in an official statement said that Cristino Garcia, Spanish republican leader, was sentenced to death not for his political ideas but because he had "committed murders and other acts."

The Legation said "it was proved beyond doubt" that Garcia had participated directly in the killing of a barman at Camillejas, two civil guards at Begurines, two Communists because of internal political differences and several other crimes. The statement added that Garcia was tried according to ordinary legal procedure.—Associated Press.

IN THE LAST HOURS  
Hendaye, Mar. 1. — Scores of individual unofficial travellers yesterday flooded across the international bridge into Iran in the last few hours of grace before the midnight deadline for closing the French-Spanish border. The closing of the border is part of the French Government's diplomatic warfare against the Franco Government.—Associated Press.

FRANCE ACCEPTS  
Washington, March 1. — France has informally indicated that she accepts in principle the American proposal for a joint anti-Franco declaration, the State Department confirmed.

The suggested declaration would emphasize the "willingness" of France, Britain, and the United States to recognize an interim Government of the Spanish people over Franco.—Associated Press.

REPUBLICANS CONFER  
Paris, March 1. — As General Franco's augmented frontier forces last night turned back hundreds of French people trying to get out of Spain, Senator Jose Giral's Spanish "Republican Government" held a five-hour meeting in Paris to discuss the Spanish issue, following a day of swift developments.

A communique issued after the meeting said that the Republican ministers debated on the possibilities of broadening the Cabinet or forming a new Republican Government representing all different parties. It added: "Senator Giral's ministers declared themselves ready to break away from their unbending attitude with regard to the constitution and to adopt a more realistic policy adapted to future circumstances." The Ministers agreed to await the arrival of Senator Diego Martinez Barrios, President of the "Republican Government" on March 7, before taking any decisions.

Frontier reports stated that General Franco has ordered a "major demonstration of Solidarity" to be held in Madrid on Sunday. Very large Falangist contingents have been summoned from all parts of the country to take part. It was reported.

PRISON SHOOTING  
Columbia, Mar. 1. — Two negroes were shot and killed and two other persons including a deputy sheriff were wounded in a burst of gun-fire in the county jail here yesterday.

The two negroes were among approximately 100 persons held in connection with recent racial disorders.—Associated Press.

## Four Ships Catch Fire In Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, MAR. 1. — MORE THAN 50 FIREMEN FOUGHT A BLAZE ON THE SWEDISH 11,000-TON LUXURY LINER "DROTTHINGHOLM" IN LIVERPOOL DOCK TO-DAY WHILE THREE OTHER SHIPS WERE INVOLVED IN FIRES WITHIN THE LAST 12 HOURS.

The Swedish passengers and crew of the "Drotthningholm" were evacuated to the dock sheds in night attire while firemen went into the afterhold to attack the flames among bales of cotton.

The "Drotthningholm" arrived here on Wednesday night from Bombay and the Swedish passengers had remained on board, en route to Gottenburg.

Following the outbreak of fire on the "Drotthningholm," another occurred in the cargo ship "Samdak" in Alexandra Dock, about half a mile away.

The fire on the "Samdak," which was loading N.A.A.F.C. stores for the Mediterranean, was extinguished in 40 minutes.

The two other ships were the "Tudor Star," also in Alexandra Dock, where a large quantity of rum was saved, and the coaster "Ayrshire," in Trafalgar Dock.—Reuter.

## Calro' Ban On Parades

CAIRO, MAR. 1. — Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha has repeated his ban on Egyptian demonstrations. He refused a students' committee permission for a silent procession on March 4 to honour the victims of the anti-British riots of Feb. 21.

Sidky Pasha declared that the demonstrations would "do more harm than good" in view of the coming negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty with the British.—Associated Press.

BEIRUT SYMPATHY  
Beirut, March 1. — A peaceful pro-Egyptian demonstration without incident took place here yesterday afternoon.

The Lebanese press voted sympathy for the Egyptian demands but no vehement articles were published.—Associated Press.

## STUDENT KILLED

Cairo, Mar. 1. — The newspaper "Al Masri" reports that one student was killed and a government telegraph office employee wounded at Mansour when Egyptian police opened fire during a demonstration on Wednesday by a crowd demanding the evacuation of British troops from Egypt.

The newspaper said that students were requested to have stones, the police attempting to disperse the demonstrators.—Associated Press.

## THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fair with light winds.  
Yesterday's temperature: Maximum 84 degrees at 3 p.m. Minimum 75 degrees at 3 a.m. Relative humidity: Humidity 84 per cent at 11 a.m.



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### BIRTH

HARLEY—On the 23rd February 1946, at Vancouver, B.C., to Pamela (nee Porter) wife of Major D. S. Harley, M.C., a son, Roderick, Eldon.

## China's Hope

The agreement reached in Chungking for the reorganisation of the Chinese Army is one from which the friends of China cannot fail to derive satisfaction. For the first time, there is definite prospect of the emergence of a national military force, free of political affiliations and beyond the influence or control of private war-lords. It is true that much still remains to be done quite apart from the consideration that so far the scheme stands as an agreement, which has still to be implemented by action. It is notable for instance, that the arrangements that have been worked out to the stage of minor details, and that bear the hallmarks of General Marshall's counsel and technical experience, still work from the position that there are in China Nationalist Armies and Communist Armies. At the end of 18 months, it is proposed to reduce China's standing army to 60 divisions, of which ten divisions will be drawn from the Communist forces. The distribution of these garrison troops has been so arranged that, in South China, there will be no Communist units, while in Central China there will be two armies, of which one will be Communist with a Communist commander. In North China, two of the Army Group commanders are to be Communist. In the present state of China, these clear-cut distinctions between a Nationalist division and a Communist division, are undoubtedly unavoidable. There are difficulties to be surmounted, likely to be primarily political in concept, and while these conditions persist, and until more definite progress has been made towards a policy based firmly upon the increasing association of popular elements in the actual work of government, the Communists are to be expected to insist upon the preservation of party groupings in the military forces. Over a longer period of time, however, the labelling of a military division as Communist or otherwise must be regarded as anachronistic. In fact, the military organisation may finally be submitted as the acid test of China's progress towards true national unity. When it can be said that the army is loyal only to the government of the day, irrespective of its political colouring, and without reference to any changes that might take place in executive control, then it will be possible also to say that China is on the highroad to democracy. The subordination of the military to the civilian aspects of reconstruction is perhaps rightly regarded as in accordance with Chinese tradition, but at present tradition is wrestling with reaction and the final outcome even now is not clearly settled. But as General Marshall indicated, the new agreement represents a distinct achievement, an important step in the right direction. "The hope of China," was the way President Truman's emissary put it, and this was not rating it too highly. Without the readiness of China's leaders to seek out the compromises that are possible along these lines, and without their determination to carry them into effect, then truly enough, China must flounder on without hope.

Dr. Chow Tin Chuan, M.B., B.S. (Hong Kong) who during his previous occupation was in "Free China" to take charge of the Salt Administration Hospital at Nam Hing, Kwangtung, has returned to the hospital to resume his practice at Kowloon.

## ABANDONED TUG TOWED IN

An abandoned American tug was towed into harbour yesterday afternoon by H.M.S. Sublet, an escort vessel which located the missing ship while on route to Hong Kong from Singapore. The tug has been returned to the American authorities. The fast minelaying cruiser Ariadne is to go into Hope Dock, Aberdeen, on Monday, for repairs to defective underwater fittings. The 4000 tons Ariadne will be the largest ship to go into the dock, being 410 feet in length. When the Hope Dock was first taken over, a sunken ship had to be removed, and repairs effected to the caisson and pumps. The work was carried out under the supervision of the Chief Constructor of the Yards, Captain R. J. Monk, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Ten ships have been dealt with in the dock during the past two months. The docking of the Ariadne will be carried out by Chinese workmen. The tug, which was found in the water, is the first to be towed into the dock since its arrival in Hong Kong.

## EVICION ACTION

A broken partnership was the subject of a dispute before the Tenancy Tribunal yesterday when evicton action was brought against a tenant of the premises because he was a partner of the original tenant. The application for evicton was brought by Koo Wah-see who seeks to recover the ground floor of No. 30 Queen's Street from Yow Sze. The case came up before a Tribunal composed of Messrs. Gougeon, B. Wong Tape and Lee Yee-chung. Applicant was represented by Mr. Alfred Y. Hon while Mr. P. C. Woo was for respondent. Applicant claimed possession on the grounds that the tenancy agreement with Chan Fat, of the Koo Lee Chong, had terminated after three months, and that the firm had sold out its business. Chan Fat testified on applicant's behalf that respondent was not a partner of the firm. Respondent claimed he was a partner and had drawn dividends from the firm. Hearing was adjourned to Monday for the books of the firm to be produced and further witnesses to be called by applicant.

## Z.B.W. News

To-night's "Quiz" Contest from the Studio of Z.B.W. Hong Kong will be between teams from H.M.S. "Banner" and H.M.S. "Barliger". The contest is timed to begin at 7.30 p.m., and the teams are as follows: H.M.S. "Banner": Lt. A. W. Barnes, A/B Watkinson, A/B Ray and A/B MacFarlane; H.M.S. "Barliger": Lt. D. R. Millar, Mr. N. W. Atkin, A/B Roffa and Rev. J. D. Sproule. It is understood that the "Quiz" Compiler has made special efforts to run for the Padre with some snotters. From approximately 8.20 to 8.45 to-night the station will be relaying the Second Act of Drinkwater's Comedy "Bird in Hand" which is now being played at the ENSA Star Theatre, Kowloon, by the Alexandra Repertory Co., from Birmingham. Ant Carneiro and his ENSA Hong Kong Orchestra will be heard from the Studio, as usual, at 8.30 p.m. to-morrow; and the Z.B.W. "From" No. 8 which begins at 8.30 p.m. will be as follows: "Mandolin"—Overture, "Ritigul's Cave", "Saint-Saens"—"Carnival of the Animals"; "Frank"—Variations Symphonique for Piano and Orchestra; Brahms—Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68.

## MONEY MART

There was no further heavy drain in gold yesterday. Opening at \$516 per toad, the price rose a few points in the morning but fell again, and at the close buyers offered \$511 with no response from sellers. Chinese national currency was also quiet. Futures opened at HK\$43.01 to ON\$1,000, and closed at \$3.06. Spot price was \$3.29 at the opening and \$3.25 at the close. U.S. dollars declined to \$5.75, and English Sterling also dropped to \$17.50. Australian pounds remained stationary at \$12.60.

## STAR FERRY OBSTRUCTION

Eighteen bicycle riders and six trike riders were brought before Mr. W. K. Latimer yesterday for causing an obstruction outside the Star Ferry Wharf. A fine of \$10 was imposed on each of the trike riders, and a fine of \$5 on each of the bicycle riders. The trike riders were considerably less cooperative, and that the trike riders could bring their trikes to the wharf.

# Tortured In Stanley

(Continued from Page 1)

bearing the characters 'Hing Ah Kei Kwan.' "I saw him several times riding in a black sedan. In December, 1942, I met him by chance in the street. He said: 'I am now a political secret service agent, and I want a man to help me.' I asked him what kind of work and his reply was: 'To arrest third nationals for possession of short-wave radios.' He also asked me if I knew anybody working for the Allies, adding: 'You ought to know because you have been in the Police Reserve and were educated at St. Joseph's College where you knew a number of Portuguese.'

"He also asked me to let him know of anyone working for the Allies' forces so he could arrest him, and told me that if I wanted a job I must find a gun. 'You ought to be able to do so since you have been in the Police Reserve,' he added.

### AUSTRALIAN SCHEME

"In March, 1943, I met Wong at the Dor Chi Kie cafe and he asked me if I were Australian-born. He explained that his scheme was to get a group to guide the Japanese to invade Australia, adding that the best qualification was to be Australian-born.

"I said I had a friend, William Lee, who was born in Australia. He asked me to take Lee to see him at the Cafe. He also said that such people would receive MY2000 a month immediately on registering their names and particulars, and that they would continue to draw their pay even if they had nothing to do in the meantime.

"I saw William Lee several days later. At that time Lee was my co-worker in the B.A.A.G.

Mr. Silva: Who was your commander in Hong Kong at that time? — David Loe, who before the war was an analyst in the Government and A.S.P. in the Police Reserve.

Lau said he left Hong Kong with William Lee in July 10, 1942, and returned on Feb. 10, 1943. Cross-examined by Wong, Lau said it was towards the end of December, 1942, that he told him to arrest third nationals who had short-wave radios.

### PORTUGUESE TESTIMONIES

Henrique Alberto Barros, 41, stationer, told the Court that before the war he was employed by Texas Oil Co. After the fall of Hong Kong, he was unemployed until July, 1942, when he began work for the Mission Etrangere.

"In November, 1942," Barros continued, "I became a member of the Committee of the Portuguese Residents' Association. For a couple of months before that I was accountant for the Tsimshatsui zone of the P.R.A. The Club Lusitano was its headquarters.

"On November 6, 1943, about 8.30 p.m., a man came to my house in Ashley Road with a slip of paper bearing my name and asked me if I were Barros. About five minutes later Wong came and told me I was required at the gendarmerie headquarters in the Supreme Court for questioning in connection with the Hong Kong Bank. They took me away without violence.

"Next morning I was transferred to Stanley prison where I was interrogated by Wong. He questioned me on what I had done in Hong Kong and whether I had visited Macao. Then he wanted to know who were the friends of Mr. Soares still in Hong Kong. I told him that most of Mr. Soares' friends were either in Macao or interned in Shamshui and I did not know of any still in Hong Kong.

"Wong said there must be some friends here and that nothing would happen to me if I co-operated with the gendarmes, but if I refused, there were ways and means of making me talk such as the water torture. I told him I had not been very friendly with Mr. Soares and that I did not know his friends.

"Then I gave a few names of acquaintances or friends of Mr. Soares — F. E. d'Almada, Remedios, F. X. d'Almada, Remedios, A. M. Machado and F. A. Yanovich. Mr. Silva: Did Wong tell you who Soares was? — I don't remember.

known as PRO—working for the Allies, Pro-Ally.

### STORY OF TORTURE

"Later I was interrogated several times by a Japanese with a view to obtaining information about this so-called PRO Society and a confession that I was a member of it. Compulsion was used to obtain answers from me. I was subjected to electric shocks, the water torture, hung by the arms and slapped and knocked about with sticks. They did this to me for seven or eight times over a period of about a month. Accused was not present on those occasions.

"On Dec. 3, 1943, they asked me if I had heard the news of the Italian surrender and had celebrated with a toast to the surrender. I confessed to that. When I confessed, they made me go for a week with only one meal, except on the second day after the confession.

"On July 29, 1944, I was brought before a Japanese court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In January Mr. P. A. Yanovich was put into the next cell to mine. I saw him lying on a bed with his hands tied to his feet behind his back.

"The same day or the day after I heard a violent knocking on the wall separating our cells. It appeared to me to be Yanovich knocking his head against the cell wall. There was a loud knock on the wall separating the cells and it sounded a few inches on either side of the wall, so that we each had a knock. As a result of the violent knocking, the hook on my side was driven forward about half-an-inch.

"I knocked at my door in order to attract the attention of

## Chief C.A.O. Leaving

The Colony is temporarily to lose its popular Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Brigadier D. M. MacDougall. He has been called home for special consultations at the Colonial Office, and will return immediately they have been completed. Brigadier MacDougall is expected to leave at any time in the next day or so.

the gendarmes. Then I saw guards running to Yanovich's cell and open the door. About two days later, during the exercise period I saw Yanovich with his head entirely covered in bandages.

"On Feb. 7, 1944, I was taken out of my cell to sign my confession and on returning, saw Yanovich's cell was empty, even the bedboard having been taken away. I just managed to see four or five Chinese guards carrying something out of a far door. I cannot say what it was.

"On Feb. 26, 1946, I attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison, and picked out accused George Wong as the man who took me to the Gendarmerie at Supreme Court."

There were no questions from accused.

### LUIS EVIDENCE

The next witness was Lui Mun-chuen, residing at No. 788, Nathan Road, first floor, who stated that before the war in December, 1941, he was employed with Messrs. John D. Hutchinson & Company and worked under E. Manning and P. C. Mooney.

"In October I was sleeping in my office, and in the morning accused, a Japanese 'Sam San,' Lau and two others went to my office. A woman Ida Wong also came with them.

"They asked me about Mooney, and if I knew his whereabouts, and if I had heard that he had gone to Macao. They asked me where he lived in Macao, and I told them that I did not know.

"The next day at 11 a.m. Lau and another man came to my house in Kowloon. I was there, and they searched the place and everything there. Later, I was taken across the harbour to the Supreme Court. I was put in a room where a Japanese was, and later taken to another room where I saw water buckets, ladders, ropes and other articles."

"I was interrogated by interpreter Lau. Accused later came in alone and again asked me about Mooney's address. He told me to tell him quickly what work Mooney and I were doing. I told him that I had not seen Mooney for a month. I was then hit."

"Continuing, witness said that during all this time, accused did the interrogation, while the water was being poured. He was asked what he did to help Mooney. While his face was covered he did not have much difficulty in recognising the voice of accused. In fact, during his struggle, he managed to see accused."

After the fourth torture, he lost consciousness and came to suddenly when he felt a cold shiver. The ropes which bound him were being untied. He then sat up and later sat on a chair. George Wong spoke to him, and told him that he had pretended to be dead.

Accused and the Japanese then spoke to him and both took hold of the chair and tilted it backwards, so that he fell and hit his head against a pillar, causing injuries to his head. Accused and Lau then told him it would be to his advantage to admit what he knew. But witness said that he could not admit as he knew nothing.

All left except Lau and the witness. On instruction from Lau, he wrote something—his story—after this accused came in and read it, and swore at him. Accused told him that all he had written was of no importance. Accused told him, that he wanted to know information about what he asked.

Witness told accused that he knew nothing, and suggested that it would be better for accused to write out what he wanted and he, witness, would sign it. Nothing was written.

He was then about to be put into a cell, when a Japanese stopped him. He was then taken outside and left there. He saw Manning being taken out from the cell into the torture room.

After a while, he heard agonising moans coming from the torture room. They seemed to come from Manning. The accused was still inside the torture room.

He sat outside nearly an hour, and during that time, the moans carried on. After a while the sounds began to cease, and stopped entirely towards nightfall.

Later, he was given back his clothes and taken back to his room—where he had been first. Accused then spoke to him in a nice way. Accused asked him if he submitted to the Japanese, and witness said he did. Accused said he wanted witness to write a letter to Mooney asking him to come back. Witness agreed to do so.

Witness was then released, but not before he had been warned to keep secret what had happened to him inside the Gendarmerie.

ANOTHER VISIT Three days later, he was in bed in his shop. He was too weak to get up. At about 11 a.m. the Japanese, Sam San, came and searched the drawers and found two letters. He was asked to go to Gendarmerie headquarters. As he was just about to do so, a friend, Mr. Chen, came to see him. He knew the Japanese and pleaded with him not to take witness away, to which the Japanese agreed.

Before leaving, the Japanese enquired the native place of Mr. Mooney's wife. Witness said he believed it was Chung Shan. On Feb. 2, 1944, witness identified accused as an identification card at Stanley Prison. He was then hit."

(Continued on Page 3)

# Toilet Articles To Be Taxed

LICENCE FEES FOR FIRMS ENGAGED IN THE IMPORTATION AND SALE OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS ARE BEING RE-INTRODUCED.

At the same time, taxes on these commodities are restored. Toilet preparations which come within the tax include toilet soap, shaving soap and cream, tooth pastes and powders, mouth washes, perfumed spirits, toilet paste or powder, toilet cream, hair dye, scented sachets, lipstick, rouge and greasepaint, preparations for use in manicure and chiropody, bath salts and essences, smelling salts, fuller's earth, and preparations, whether medicinal or not, for use on the hair, face or body.

The duty payable is determined by the price on the following scale:

On any quantity for retail at a price (excluding the duty)	Duty
Not exceeding 10 cents	1 ct.
Over 10 cents and not exceeding 20 cents	2 "
Over 20 cents and not exceeding 50 cents	5 "
Over 50 cents and not exceeding \$1.00	10 "
Over \$1.00 and not exceeding \$1.50	15 "
Over \$1.50 and not exceeding \$2.00	20 "
Over \$2.00 and not exceeding \$2.50	25 "
Over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$3.00	30 "
Over \$3.00 and not exceeding \$3.50	35 "
Over \$3.50 and not exceeding \$4.00	40 "
Over \$4.00 and not exceeding \$4.50	45 "
Over \$4.50 and not exceeding \$5.00	50 "
Over \$5.00 and not exceeding \$5.50	55 "
Over \$5.50 and not exceeding \$6.00	60 "
Over \$6.00 and not exceeding \$6.50	65 "
Over \$6.50 and not exceeding \$7.00	70 "
Over \$7.00 and not exceeding \$7.50	75 "
Over \$7.50 and not exceeding \$8.00	80 "
Over \$8.00 and not exceeding \$8.50	85 "
Over \$8.50 and not exceeding \$9.00	90 "
Over \$9.00 and not exceeding \$9.50	95 "
Over \$9.50 and not exceeding \$10.00	100 "

Provided that in the case of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations packed in two or more containers enclosed in a larger container, duty shall be assessed on each container and which can be sold separately and at the retail price for that container.

The public are requested to note that it is illegal to sell proprietary medicines or toilet preparations at a price which exceeds the value covered by the duty paid label, e.g., an article bearing a 5-cent label may not be sold for more than 55 cents, a 10-cent label covers a sale up to \$1.05 including duty, a 20-cent label up to \$2.20 including duty and from \$2.00 upwards the duty increases 10 cents for each dollar of price, e.g., a 50-cent label shall cover a sale up to \$5.50 including duty.

For stealing 200 pounds of cement from the Road Construction Site, Camp Brook, Ping Shan, on Feb. 27, five Chinese were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Latimer yesterday. Fu Man, who bought the cement for \$130, was found guilty on a receiving charge and fined \$50. Siu Yet was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for attempting to steal cement from the same place.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce are giving a cocktail party at the Hong Kong Hotel, Roof Garden on March 9 from 5.30 to 7 p.m. in honour of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Lord Fraser.

## HONG KONG BOY-SCOUT DESPATCH CORPS

Will all members of the Corps kindly call at the Registration Office of the Central Executive Branch, Post Office Building, 1st Floor, for their re-registration as soon as possible.

JOHN PAU, At- Divisional Communications Warden. February 27th 1946.

March 2nd 1946.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONGKONG.

## PROCLAMATION NO. 4

## DELEGATION OF POWERS (AMENDMENT)

## ARTICLE 3

## REGULATION NO. 1—PRICE CONTROL

## NOTICE

In pursuance of the powers vested in me under paragraph 2 of the above mentioned Regulation, I, ALEXANDER BURGESS, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Supplies, Transport and Industry, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following item is added to the Schedule contained in the said Regulation No. 1.

Commodity	Maximum Retail Price.
Raw rubber in smoked sheets.	\$130.00 per picul

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 28th day of February, 1946.

A. BURGESS, Colonel (C.A.I.) Supplies, Transport & Industry

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG.

## DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS

## Duty on Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations.

On and from March 2nd 1946 duty will be collected upon Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (No. 80 of 1931). The rates of duty are those in force on December 1st 1941.

Definitions of "Proprietary Medicines" and "Toilet Preparations" and the rate of duty will be found in the next columns of the press.

The Duty is collected by means of Duty Paid labels and on and from March 2nd all stocks of these commodities which are sold, exposed for sale, or stored in other than bonded storage must be labelled. Holders of stocks must obtain labels from the Imports and Exports Office and must fill in an application form showing the number of each type of label required and at the same time pay for the labels received. The Imports and Exports Office will be opened on Saturday, March 2nd and Sunday, March 3rd for the issue of labels.

Licences under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance for (a) Manufacturers with Licensed Warehouses (b) Importers (c) Dealers and (d) Retailers will be issued to persons or firms wishing to trade in these goods and applicants are requested to register at the Imports and Exports Office. Retailers' Licences will not be issued to hawkers and Street Stalls. All persons or firms holding old licences issued in 1941 are requested to bring or forward these with their applications and they should produce any other licence which they hold under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance. Retailers are requested to register their applications with two copies of their passport photos at the Imports and Exports Office (ground floor, Fire Brigade Building) between March 4th and March 9th for those having premises in Hong Kong and between March 11th and March 16th for those with premises elsewhere and after the requisite particulars have been noted and the fee paid, a temporary receipt will be issued which will be exchanged for the licence at the same counter seven days after registration.

In future goods of this type must be labelled with Duty Paid labels before removal from bonded storage in the case of imported goods or before removal from the factory in the case of locally manufactured goods. On and from March 2nd the exposure for sale, possession or removal (except under permit) of unlabelled goods or goods improperly labelled will be illegal and the goods found will be liable to seizure and the owner to prosecution.

H. A. TAYLOR, Superintendent of Imports & Exports.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE  
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1  
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL  
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL  
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD  
PER INSERTION

**\$2**

### WANTED KNOWN

ANYTHING & everything for  
calculators. Also Calculating  
machines. Excellent services. Heng  
Kong Typewriter Exchange, 9,  
D'Aguilar Street, Tel. 21433.

WHY experiment with new chestal  
See our magnificent collection of  
"pre-war" exquisites carved  
chests. Warranted inimitable. Also  
unpacked a huge shipment of finest  
Szechow silk embroidered garments,  
bats. Greatest variety, lowest  
prices. Mode Elite, 22 Queen's Road,  
Central.

### PHYSICAL CULTURE

FARIA'S (Bar-bell) Gym., No. 10  
Caroline Road, 2nd Floor, Causeway-  
bay. Daily from 5.30 p.m. excepting  
Saturdays and Sundays. Services  
cordially invited.

### REWARD H.K.\$1,000

A Reward of HONGKONG  
DOLLARS ONE THOUSAND  
will be paid to anyone giving  
information leading to the  
recovery of a LARGE SAFE  
containing this Company's Ac-  
count Records.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

London, March 1.  
The Four Power Council of De-  
puty and Foreign Ministers  
yesterday set up a commission which  
will recommend a new Italian  
sphere on the Yugo-lav border  
and announced it would leave for  
the disputed region at once.—As-  
sociated Press.

## NATIONAL STUDIO GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

### SPECIAL OFFER

FINE PORTRAITURE  
DEVELOPING PRINTING  
& COLOURING ETC.

220, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON



## H.B. BEER

We beg to inform H.M. Forces and the general public of Hong Kong that we shall be able to supply our H.B. Beer in limited quantities through the following distributing centres:—

WING ON COMPANY, LTD.  
THE SUN COMPANY, LTD.  
MESSRS. KWAN TYE LOON, 4 Queen Victoria Street.  
CHINA EMPORIUM, LTD. 62/68 Queen's Road, Ctl.  
MESSRS. HUNG CHEONG STORE, 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**THE PRICE WILL BE \$1.95 A BOTTLE**

H.M. Forces are requested to apply direct to our Office at Dina House stating their minimum requirements, and special prices will be quoted on application. Customers are kindly requested to return empty bottles and cases to their respective suppliers in order to ensure subsequent supplies.

**The Hong Kong Brewery & Distillery Ltd.**

DINA HOUSE, HONG KONG

# CHUNGKING ASTONISHED Russian Statement On Manchuria

## Newspaper Office Sacked

SAIGON, Mar. 1.  
Rioting French servicemen have sacked the plant of the Socialist Party newspaper "Justice," the home of the newspaper's political director and the downtown apartment and place of business of a prominent Socialist.

For over three hours at least 500 uniformed soldiers, carrying rifles, completely emptied the newspaper building of all movable furnishings, which were carried into the street and burnt.

The troops said they were retaliating for what they called the newspaper's "pro-Annamite" attitude and for publication of articles criticizing the personal conduct of French troops in Saigon.—Associated Press.

## MUTINY INQUIRY

BOMBAY, March 1.  
A number of British and Indian lieutenant-colonels of the Indian Army will be on inquiry boards to investigate the recent Indian Navy mutiny.

The boards, to be set up soon, are to ascertain "the exact causes of the recent mutiny in the various Royal Indian Navy ships and shore establishments." Bombay military headquarters announced.

The communiqué said that six or more boards will be established. "Experienced and impartial naval officers" are to preside.—Associated Press.

## Restrictions On Troop Movements

CHUNGKING, MAR. 1.  
THE SOVIET STATEMENT AT CHANGCHUN ON FEB. 26, ATTRIBUTING THE DELAY IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS TO THE SLOW AND DELAYED ARRIVAL OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN DISTRICTS BEING EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS, HAS CAUSED ASTONISHMENT IN CHUNGKING.

ALL QUARTERS WERE QUICK TO ALLEGE THAT THE SLOW ARRIVAL OF THE NATIONALIST FORCES WAS CAUSED PRIMARILY BY OBSTRUCTIONS PLACED BY THE SOVIET FORCES THEMSELVES.

They cited in particular—firstly, the refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow Nationalist troops to land at Dairen, most logical port of entry into Manchuria; and secondly, the fact that when Nationalist troops were already landing at the Manchurian port of Yinkow they found the Russians had moved out and the Chinese Communists in, and were consequently unable to disembark.

They alleged that while the Soviet forces seemed to obstruct at every turn the arrival of Nationalist troops, for example by their refusal to allow Americans to transport any by air, they seemed to place no obstruction to the steady incursion of Communist forces.

SPECIFIC STATEMENT  
The Soviet authorities, they further asserted, imposed such restrictive conditions on the movement of airborne troops by Chinese-manufactured planes as to have this virtually impossible. Nevertheless, Chinese quarters welcomed the statement that "the Soviet command in Manchuria expects to complete the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria earlier than the American command will be able to withdraw American troops from China and in any case not later than that date."

Chinese circles said this was at least specific though they declared there was no analogy between the presence of American forces in China proper and the stay of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW  
The Americans, they said, were in China primarily to assist in the repatriation of Japanese troops and civilians from the China theatre, including Manchuria, and their presence constituted no infringement upon

## Grouse

Tokyo, March 1.  
You always can depend on a soldier to grumble about something but the G.I. who stood in the Army's Ernie Pyle Theatre Lending Library set a new record.  
"What do they mean, 20,000 books?" he demanded. "There's only 2,000 with 10 copies of each—that's what."  
—Associated Press.

Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese civil administration in China proper had been completely restored but this was not the case, they contended, in the Russian occupied zones of Manchuria.  
There were pessimists in Chungking who said they would believe in the Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria when they saw it. Some of them even went so far as to predict that the Soviet authorities could, if they wanted a pretext, regard the projected United States military training units as constituting the American forces in China—a view with which most quarters, however, disagreed as being too pessimistic and suspicious.—Associated Press.

## FOREIGN LABOUR FOR BRITAIN

London, March 1.  
Mr. N. S. Edwards, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, announced to-day that the Government may extend the experiment wherein 600 Belgian women were allowed to enter Britain to help alleviate difficulties in staffing.  
Mr. Edwards said that Government hopes to achieve substantial relief in staffing problems in holiday resorts.  
It is believed that behind the announcement lies a plan to allow foreign workers to accept employment in Britain in jobs in hotels and boarding houses in summer. This would facilitate the reception, at resorts, of an estimated 15,000,000 persons who will take paid holidays.

Prime Minister Attlee had urged Britons to take a good holiday this summer to prepare for the "hard work for prosperity" lying ahead.—Associated Press.

## Japan Back Where She Started From

NEW YORK, MAR. 1.  
THE "NEW YORK TIMES" COMMENTING EDITORIALY ON THE REESTABLISHMENT OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN, DECLARED THAT NIPPON AFTER 47 YEARS OF COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY, DURING WHICH SHE WON AND LOST AN EMPIRE, "IS BACK AGAIN TO HER BEGINNING—TERRITORIALITY AND LEGALLY."

The paper said that not only in Japan confined to her own home islands "from which she burst forth in constant aggression, but by order of General MacArthur she has again been put under the regime of extra-territoriality which takes national of the United Nations out of the jurisdiction of Japanese courts and Japanese police and puts them under the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Authorities. This is logical, concomitant of our military occupation."

The "Times" pointed out that extra-territoriality was first established in Japan in 1875 by a treaty with the United States just as Nippon emerged from centuries of isolation which had kept her "many barbarous practices and a broad fanatical hatred of foreigners. It added that extra-territoriality was

## G.E. Strike Incidents

Philadelphia, March 1.  
Police routed 3,000 strikers and sympathizers from the vicinity of the General Electric Company plant in a clubswinging melee which lasted half an hour. The police were acting on orders enforced by the court ban on mass picketing and rode into demonstrators widdling riot clubs falling at least 30. They arrested 17 on charges of rioting.  
It is estimated that 5,000 strikers and sympathizers later marched round the City Hall, in what the Union called a "protest demonstration against police brutality." The police made no effort to halt the marchers.  
Leaders of the C.I.O. Electrical Workers Union conferred 60 minutes with Mayor Bernard Samuel who said he promised "to help keep down violence."  
It was the second day of violence. Yesterday massed pickets and police battled in the vicinity of the plant. The plant was picketed since the nationwide electric workers' strike called on Jan. 15 for a \$2 a day wage increase.—Associated Press.

## Spaak To Try

Brussels, March 1.  
Paul Henri Spaak, President of the United Nations Assembly, was called to the Royal Palace last night and told by the Prince Regent to "investigate the possibilities of forming a Belgian Government."

The former Foreign Minister in the last Belgian Cabinet would become Prime Minister if he succeeds in gaining support of the Liberal and Communist Party members of the Chamber of Deputies whose cooperation the Socialists needed so badly.  
Auguste de Schryver, Socialist Party leader, had failed to form a coalition of any kind.—Associated Press.

### WELL LOADED

London, March 1.  
A shipload of 2,250 German prisoners of war arrived at Liverpool from the United States with 4,000,000 cigarettes in their baggage, it was reported yesterday.  
An American sergeant guard said: "Such prisoners are allowed to travel with their personal luggage up to 65 pounds. These lads crammed their knibags full of cigarettes they obtained in their 'tamos.'"  
—Associated Press.

### FLYING DUTCHMEN

Honolulu, March 1.  
Fifteen "flying Dutchmen" who learned combat flying in the United States and then fought against the Japanese are returning to become American citizens.  
The Dutch pilots are accompanied by ten comrades who are merely eight-sooling. They are en route to San Francisco aboard the escort carrier "Atika." They left Pearl Harbor yesterday on the last leg of the voyage from Australia.—Associated Press.

## BRIDGE NOTES

"Please don't mention my name or town," writes a "hardcore" reader, "but tell me what went wrong. I'm considered a good player, but North is known as a terrible dud. What should I have done with the South hand."

North Dealer  
East-West vulnerable  
East-West 60 part-score

B. —  
H. J. 1073  
H. A. Q. 984  
C. 952

B. 37  
H. A. Q. 984  
D. A. 5  
C. K. 980

B. K. 802  
H. 6  
D. 1073  
C. A. 374

B. A. Q. 109543  
H. K. 62  
D. 0  
C. 103

The bidding:

North East South West  
Pass 1B. Pass 2H.  
3D. Pass 3S. Pass  
4D. Dbl. Pass Pass

"Four diamonds went for a ride of 1,400 points: and you should have heard what North said about my bidding! My opening bid was unsound, he complained, I should have passed the second round, and I should have bid four spades rather than let him stay in four diamonds. It was a little self-contradictory, but what should I have done?"

The opening bid was sound as a whistle. Many fine players refuse to pass such a hand in any position; certainly any good player would bid it third-hand. The trouble really began with North's bid of three diamonds. He knew there was no fit for spades and that there would be serious trouble if South had no fit for diamonds. He should have passed, knowing that South would rebid if he had a good hand; and if South had a poor hand, the sooner North-South got out of the auction, the better.

But South made a psychological error when he bid three spades. Knowing that North was a dud, he should have feared that North had made an unsound bid and, furthermore, that North might refuse to give up if given another chance. The chances are that three diamonds, undoubtedly, would have been the final contract; and that would have cost North-South only 400 points. The actual catastrophe was the cumulative effect of one unwise rebid by South and two bad bids by North.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

B. 758  
H. K. 42  
D. K. 86  
C. A. 1052

The bidding:  
Schenken Jacoby You Malar  
1H. 1S. 1H. 1S.  
ANSWER: Bid two hearts. You have much too strong a hand to pass, and no other bid is really satisfactory. You hate to raise freely on only a three-card trump holding, but it's the best bid available.

Score 100 per cent for two hearts, 30 per cent for two clubs, 0 for any other bid.

QUESTION  
To-day you hold the same hand and the bidding continues:  
Schenken Jacoby You Malar  
1H. 1S. 1H. 1S.  
What do you bid? (Answer To-morrow.)

## Nagpur Strike

Bombay, March 1.  
British Headquarters said yesterday that 250 Indian soldiers who went on strike at Jabalpur have been rounded up and confined to barracks.

Headquarters said there was no violence and that no bamboo staffs, pistols or bayonets were used against the soldiers and those participating were 250 and not 2,500 as reported yesterday to Associated Press in a telephone message from the Nagpur provincial capital. Headquarters said there was no revolt.

The men were described as members of the Indian Signal Corps and that Indian electrical and mechanical engineers went on strike as a protest against the seven-year sentence imposed by a court martial on a captain of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army.—Associated Press.

### MANILA STRIKE

Manila, Mar. 1.  
More than 2,000 Manila workers are on strike for higher wages, affecting the city's slowly reviving electric power and bus transportation systems. The majority of the workers are employees of the American-owned Manila Electric Railroad and Light Corporation. An army power barge at present supplies most of Manila's electric power.—Associated Press.

### WAITING TRIAL

Shanghai, Mar. 1.  
Kung Po, former president of the puppet Central Government, Chu Min-shan, puppet Foreign Minister, and Chi Pi-chun, wife of Wang Ching-wei, first puppet President, are awaiting trial as Chinese major war criminals. They are confined in a dark white house, the guard house, at the Shanghai provincial court outside Nanking.—Associated Press.

### FAR EASTERN SHIPPING AGENCIES.

Masters of all vessels in port are requested to make certain that their owners have appointed Agents to act for them after 2nd March, when F.E.S.A. closes.

### MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

As from 1st March, 1946, our telephone numbers will be:—

Manager ... 32305  
General Office ... 34156/7

### BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

#### NOTICE

#### Medical Branch (C.A.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all burials in Section A of New Kowloon Cemetery No. 7 at Ngau Chi Wan in the years 1937 and 1938 and in Sections B, C and T in the year 1938 will be exhumed by the C.A.A. Medical Branch commencing Friday, 8th March, 1946.

The remains so exhumed will be removed to New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 at Diamond Hill for reburial.

J. P. FEHLY,  
Colonel, R.A.M.C.  
D.D.M.B. (C.A.)

Hong Kong,  
23rd February, 1946.

### BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTICE.

All students in Hong Kong who wish to enter Universities or Training Colleges in England in October of this year should apply in person to the Director of Education, 3rd Floor, Fire Brigade Building. Students residing outside Hong Kong should apply in writing for an application form to be sent by post.

This notice applies both to private students and to those who may be hoping to obtain scholarships.

Closing date for receipt of applications—March 15th.

A. ST. G. WALTON,  
S.O.I. (C.A.)

### BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

#### DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

#### DUTY ON HYDROCARBON OIL.

On and from March 1st 1946 duty will be collected upon Hydrocarbon Oils under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (No. 36 of 1931).

The rates of duty, being those in force in December 1941, are:—  
(a) Light Oils 80 cents per gallon.

(b) Heavy Oils to be used as fuel for any heavy oil road vehicle 40 cents per gallon.  
(c) On other Hydrocarbon Oil 10 cents per gallon.

Persons or firms holding stocks of these oils which are over 50 gallons in the case of Light Oils and over 500 gallons in the case of other Hydrocarbon Oils are required to declare those stocks and at the same time they should state where the oils are stored.

Duty will be charged on all stocks which exceed the limits stated above unless the oils are in General Bonded or other approved storage.

Failure to declare stocks will render them liable to seizure and confiscation as Dutiable Goods.

Declarations must be handed in at this office by noon on March 5th, 1946.

H. A. TAYLOR,  
Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

February 1946



# ANTI-FRANCO MOVEMENT

## Demonstrations Spread Over Europe

### Housemaids Bone Of Contention

Tokyo, March 1. In the midst of Japan's stern moves to control money and black market the Government has become embroiled in a weird argument—how to pay housemaids.

The Finance Ministry complains that the higher Government authorities are using heavy pressure to get them to make loose interpretations on the original air-tight rules for payments in the new currency.

Finance officials contend that a housemaid or servant should be regarded as a member of the household and paid within the limit of 100 yen the maximum which a household member can withdraw from blocked deposits in a month.

But higher officials want to permit an employer to draw 500 yen from the bank for servants even as for office help such as typists. Associated Press.

### Tension Between France & Spain

LONDON, MAR. 1. ANTI-FRANCO FEELING IS MANIFEST IN EUROPE TO-DAY AS PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND RADIO BROADCASTS FROM SCATTERED CONTINENTAL CAPITALS SUPPORT FRANCE'S STAND FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST SPAIN.

IN COPENHAGEN, POLICE REPORTED A HAND GRENADE HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE GARDEN OF THE SPANISH LEGATION, "DAMAGING THE BUILDING BUT CAUSING NO INJURIES. DEMONSTRATORS CARRYING 'DOWN WITH FRANCO' PLACARDS PREVIOUSLY PARADED IN FRONT OF THE LEGATION.

Demonstrations occurred in Brussels and Sofia, calling upon the two governments to act against Franco. In Moscow, radio commentator Michael Mikhalov urged "unconditional severance of all relations with Franco Spain by all democratic states."

The Soviet commentator said the Vatican had "prevented the Spanish problem from being solved."

The Prague radio interrupted a regular news broadcast to announce the Czechoslovak government "is solemnly protesting the execution of 10 Spanish Republic prisoners."

It added that the government "joins the stand of those nations who strongly demand an end to the cruel Spanish regime."—Associated Press.

#### FRENCH NOTE

Paris, March 1. A Foreign Office spokesman said that B. Hardon, Chief of the French Mission, delivered a note yesterday on the closing of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

Details of the note were not disclosed. The spokesman said it was under study and that further information might be available later.

The spokesman said that the border at Irun was closed to merchandise due to French initiative but persons except French nationals were crossing normally.

Saying that he had no knowledge of conditions, the spokesman said that steps were being taken on the initiative of the local military authorities.

It was reliably reported that an official of the Swedish steamship line Svensk crossed the border towards Paris at Port Bou with special permission of the French and Spanish authorities.

The official news agency reported from Barcelona that a shipment of tomatoes and bananas, bought by the Swedish Government, will be sent by train to Girona on March 1 because of the closing of the frontier.

#### OPINION DIVIDED

A Foreign Office official said he had no information or comment on a report that the United States Government had dispatched a note to the Governments of Britain and France on the subject of Spain.

At the same time reports apparently originating from the foreign radio, spread through the capital that an interim government had been suggested for Spain.

The individual Spaniard's reaction to the French decision depended on his political views. Those for Franco held that the action was unjustified and relatively unimportant, while those against Franco were described by one as "happy."—Associated Press.

#### BORDER QUIET

Irun, March 1. The border presented a quiet scene. Two Spanish civil guards controlled the Spanish opening of the international bridge entrance and lifted and lowered the barrier for crossings while customs officials were at the usual stations.

Across the river a couple of French customs men are fishing from the French river bank.

There was nothing in the scene to indicate that Spanish-French relations were at a critical stage and the Chancery in London and Washington concerned with the situation.

Colonel Julio Ortega, Spanish military commander, told the Associated Press "We are very peaceful and not worried about anything."—Associated Press.

### RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

Honolulu, Mar. 1. The Hawaii chapter of the American Veterans Committee reported yesterday that certain travel restrictions between Hawaii and the mainland have been lifted for American war veterans of Oriental ancestry.

The committee said veterans of Chinese, Korean, Filipino or Japanese parentage henceforth will not be required to obtain citizenship certificates from immigration officials before applying for steamship travel. The veterans will be required only to produce birth certificates and military discharge certificates.

Wives and children of these veterans also benefit by the new regulation. Associated Press.

London, March 1. Egypt's reply to the formal British protest concerning anti-British rioting on Feb. 21 in Cairo has been received and is being studied by the Foreign Office, it was learned. Official sources declined to comment. Associated Press.

### Cardinals In Record Flight

Rome, March 1. A plane carrying three Cardinals home-bound for the United States will attempt to set a record for a non-stop flight from Rome to Shannon, Eire, officials of the Transcontinental and Western Airlines said.

The officials said that they believed it would be the first time such a flight was made and would thus set a new record in elapsed time, somewhere under six hours.

Last minute preparations were made to eliminate the normal stops to that Cardinals Strick and Monny might get to Newfoundland as quickly as possible. The third Cardinal, Glennon, will leave the plane at Shannon and proceed to Dublin to attend a dinner to be given by Eire Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. Associated Press.

#### CONSULATES IN GERMANY

Washington, Mar. 1. Secretary of State Byrnes announced the United States will open consulates almost immediately in six German cities. In addition to providing for consular facilities, the offices will be authorized to issue American visas to qualified refugees and displaced persons in Germany who want to make future homes in the United States, the announcement said.

The offices will be in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart. Associated Press.

### CHEERING CROWDS GREET HIROHITO

TOKYO, FEB. 28. A CHEERING CROWD OF JAPANESE TO-DAY BROKE THROUGH THE POLICE LINES TO SURGE AROUND EMPEROR HIROHITO'S AUTOMOBILE IN ONE OF THE MOST SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATIONS EVER ACCORDED THE JAPANESE RULER IN JAPAN.

HIROHITO, WHO HAD MADE HIS FIRST VISIT TO A DEPARTMENT STORE, CAME OUT TO FIND A CROWD EXCEEDING 2,000 LINED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET TO GET A GLIMPSE OF HIM.

As he entered the automobile he lifted his hat to the crowd and they broke through the police to crowd around the big limousine. The police had difficulty in parting the crowd sufficiently to permit the automobile to pull away from the curb.

The Sovereign, who has lived in virtual isolation in his moated walled palace in the heart of Tokyo until recently, was on a second series of trips which are serving the double purpose of exhibiting himself to the populace and at the same time learning conditions under which his subjects are living.

Strict observance of the allotted time schedule had been paid during his tour which wound through Tokyo's streets amid ruins of fire bombing with brief stops at schools, emergency housing and other reconstruction projects. But in the department store, which he entered to view an exhibit, the Emperor asked so many questions of the manufacturer and use and moved so slowly along the line of shelves that the time schedule was forgotten. Associated Press.

### MOST WANTED MAN ARRESTED

Seoul, Mar. 1. The military government of southern Korea announces the arrest of Hideo Hayashi, Korea's most wanted Japanese war criminal suspect, and the recovery of four tons of opium, after a four months' search for both.

The authorities acted on a tip as they prepared to distribute a "wanted" poster offering 50,000 yen reward. Police said the Japanese suspect obtained the huge opium stock from Japanese army sources on September 8, the day American forces landed in Korea. Associated Press.

Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 1. Eight fishing-boats have been purchased in this area by U.S. Navy to aid in rebuilding China's fishing industry. Sol Lieberman, of U.N.R.R.A.'s agricultural equipment division, said the vessels are equipped for shark, tuna and halibut fishing. Associated Press.

### Secret Nazi Armament Manufacturer

Frankfurt, Feb. 28. The United States authorities announced the arrest of a secret German armaments maker whom they termed the greatest single power behind the Nazi war machine, whose industrial empire was expanded by seized foreign plants and was once operated by tens of thousands of slave workers.

He is said to be Friedrich Flick, 62, head of a \$400,000,000 combine. He started in 1933 building up greater controls than those held by the Krupp munitions family and possessed the greatest economic power any single industrialist had in Nazi Germany but he worked anonymously and was virtually unknown abroad and in the homeland.

Joseph Marcus, Jr., head of the Treasury and of the War Department declaration group, said that much of Flick's holdings came from forced sales of Jewish plants, mines, and from stolen French, Czechoslovak and Soviet properties.

He said that "so intricate are Flick's penetrations in Nazi industry that he could still be a greater threat to the Allies' control over armament production than any single German industrialist now alive."

Marcus said that he would recommend Flick's indictment at the war crimes trial for "the gravest with the Nazi regime and seized more personal economic power than Krupp ever held." Flick is held in prison in Frankfurt for questioning and the directors of his combine are also in custody. His son Ernst, 28, is under house arrest. Associated Press.

### Junkers To Go

Paris, Mar. 1. The breaking up of landed estates throughout Germany for distribution among the people was recommended today by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Committee, which recently returned from a tour of all the four occupied zones of Germany, declared in a provisional report that it was necessary to destroy "the economic basis of the junker class, one of the principal supporters of Nazism and militarism."

This requires the prompt breaking up of the great landed estates and their distribution among the German people, the report said. "This has been accomplished in the Russian zone and we urge that similar measures be promptly applied elsewhere."

The report also asserted that the result of denazification in Germany have been "far from satisfactory."

The W.F.T.U. leaders said that they were satisfied that German Trade Unions were developing along fully democratic lines with all officials.

Concerning general conditions, the report said that German rations compared very favorably with those elsewhere in Europe and that there was no evidence of widespread malnutrition. It declared that Germans were better clothed than the people of any other European nation and that the housing was no worse than in Poland or western Russia despite the Allied bombings of Germany. Associated Press.

#### VASSEL RETIRING

Washington, Feb. 28. Captain Washington Vassel, 61, doctor here of the veterans from Java, arrived by plane from Key West to-day to make arrangements to retire from the Navy.

President Roosevelt, in a 1943 radio address told the story of Vassel's refusal to leave badly wounded Navy men at the Japanese sword down on his emergency hospital near Bataan. Vassel was in the line of duty when he refused the men's offer to surrender in a small Dutch ship. He was awarded the navy cross. Associated Press.

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FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

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Betting will be in operation in both the Members and Public Enclosures.

TOTE DOUBLE  
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There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a change in the Special Sweep.

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Entrance: Members \$3.00  
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Secretary: H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

### "To Rebel Or Not To Rebel?"

(By Hal Boyle).

BOMBAY, FEB. 28. EDUCATED INDIAN YOUTH IS SHARPLY SPLIT ON THE POLITICAL TECHNIQUE THEY BELIEVE THEIR NATION SHOULD EMPLOY TO WIN FULL INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN. ONE GROUP BELIEVES THAT INDEPENDENCE IS ALREADY A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY IF INDIA ADHERES TO GANDHI'S DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION.

AN INSURGENT ELEMENT—WHOSE ACTIVE INFLUENCE HAS BEEN BLOODILY REFLECTED IN THE RECENT RIOTING—HAS DECIDED THAT INDIAN LIBERTY CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY IMMEDIATE SUSTAINED VIOLENCE DIRECTED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

This faction advocates open revolution but no leader has arisen to publicly proclaim its intent.

### QUISLINGS STILL FREE

Nuremberg, Feb. 28. Professor Dusan Nedeljkovich of the Yugoslav delegation to the International War Crimes Tribunal, said to-day that Italians who had been named as war criminals by his Government were "moving freely about in Italy and holding official positions."

He mentioned Slicer Orlando, who is "wanted for innumerable crimes in Dalmatia," and General Alessandro Pierzi Bioroli, Governor of Montenegro during the Italian occupation, who is "now Chairman of the Italian Expeditionary Government."

The Yugoslav Government today submitted to the Tribunal an affidavit by Draga Yovanovitch, former "Quisling" chief of police now a prisoner in Belgrade, which said that Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, made several innocent visits to Germany, in addition to his official visits to Rome and Berlin.

The affidavit stated that on one of these visits after the outbreak of war, Prince Paul met Goering at Munich, and described the scene at Goering's residence 40 miles from Berlin in the summer of 1939, where Prince Paul and Princess Olga went after their "solemn and luxurious reception" in the German capital.

"At the railway station when they left Prince Paul and Goering stood all the time embracing each other, while Madame Goering kissed Princess Olga several times," the affidavit said.

In another Yugoslav document, Dr. Fuohs, German chief, said: "From the very beginning Mihailovich (former Yugoslav War Minister) established contact with Milan Nedich (former 'Quisling' Premier in Belgrade) and collaborated with him."—Reuter.

### CHINA AGITATION

Chungking, March 1. Agitation for Russian withdrawal from Manchuria was kept at a heated level in China by fresh demonstrations and telegrams of protest.

Among the latest was a telegram from 27 public organizations to the United Nations Organization urging application of sanctions against Russia.

Another was an appeal to "British" "Poles" to "Gladly" "for a time" "stand against Russia's 'incurable' aggression."—Associated Press.

secondary aims or to build a call that might plunge all India into an internal conflict in one mighty wave of long suppressed hatred.

At New Delhi I had long talks with two young Indians who troubled these divergent views. Both were educated an equally patriotic. Young men in India are ardently patriotic and nationalistic.

"Britain has put us off with promises for decades," said one, who advocated revolution, "but the British only give under pressure. Why should we wait for our liberty to be given us as a foreign gift when it is our right and we want it now? We don't want any promises and that is all Gandhi's non-resistance has brought us."

"What does blood or loss of lives mean to India if we win? If we lose two of three million lives in a single famine can't we spare one million lives in battle to make India free? The sooner we revolt the sooner we will be free."

ANOTHER VIEW  
The other young man's parents both are orthodox Hindus. He was equally positive that violence would bring nothing but disaster to India.

"If I thought that independence could come to India only through a revolution then I would be against independence," he said. "If we are fighting I will run away. They can call me coward or anything they wish. I just don't believe good can come from evil, and bloodshed is evil."

He has strongly imbued ideas with the traditional Hindu doctrine against taking life. He said he is willing to give up his own religion if the time comes when Hindus and Moslems clash over the issue of having a united India or admitting into separate states.

"I would become Moslem myself to keep peace," he said.

He had one rather singular idea of how Hindus might circumvent the Moslems who outnumber them three to one and want to set up their own country—Pakistan.

"If enough Hindus become Moslems," he added seriously, "we could outvote the old Moslems and keep India one nation." That solution to India's religious problem is remote.

Just to keep the record straight I asked one young Britisher who served six years in the Indian Army how he felt about the independence issue.

"They can have the whole bloody country back in just two weeks," he said. "That's when I leave for England. They should let me go to quit India but they know they need us and we will come when they shout for us to come back. No one could be as bad as they are we are."—Associated Press.



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WILL BE TREATED AS A FAMILY APPLICATION.

5. All applications received will be dealt with in the above manner  
but as a large number of applications are anticipated some days  
must elapse before all can be dealt with.

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7. APPLICATIONS CLOSE AT 5 P.M. ON 9TH MARCH,  
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## Readers' Letters

### MORE USE AT HOME

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your paper, write a few lines in reply to "Regular."

Every day I also hear my fellow men in my unit discussing demobilisation etc., but I never find the subject tedious, on the other hand I am looking forward to the day when I can look back on Hong Kong from a distance.

He talks of being in Cairo for three years. What a dream city, of course he will not have been amongst the jungle life of Burma amongst the jungle life of Burma.

I will give in to one point he states. In the service life being educational, when it so comes to doing service overseas, but where he looks for the serviceman having a fairly easy time I have yet to find out.

Maybe Regular has nothing more to do than sit behind a desk every day and finish work at 5 p.m. and have half day Saturday and Sunday.

Also speaking of entertainments in Hong Kong most of us have seen the films now being shown at the various picture houses.

Take dancing, which for a lot of service people comes next on the list of entertainments; if you wished you could spend a week's pay in a couple of hours quite easily.

He also must never have had a job in civil life, a responsible one at any rate, more than likely he was called up with the militia in 1939, soon after leaving school and found out that after seven years his demob group number is pretty high so has eluded on for a few more years, the reason being he could not face civvy street and do a good day's work.

Oh yes, I am doing the same job which I had in civvy street here in Hong Kong, and looking forward to going back to it when my A. and S. group comes along even if I have a few more years to wait.

So you see a lot of us would be more helpful at home in our own jobs than what we are now doing in the Army; somewhere in the service there are men who have been trained to take over our jobs but I have not as yet seen any, men much younger and of course not in much service, and lastly not the same responsibility at home.

M.N.O.I. (R.M.P.A.) R.A.M.C.

### TO-DAY'S INTERPORT

The first Interport football game over to be played between Hong Kong and Canton will take place this afternoon at Causeway Bay at 4 p.m.

All the Canton players have played in Hong Kong in the League and are now residents in Canton. The Canton team is a strong one and is captained by Hau Ching-to. Deprived of the services of a number of Chinese players, Hong Kong has to depend on the United Services for a great extent. The team selected is a strong one and should do well.

Lee Wai-tong will not be playing though he has been chosen for the game to-morrow between Combined Canton and Hong Kong Chinese against the United Services.

Lee Wai-tong will be seen in his old position at inside-left. The Canton team arrived on Thursday and are staying at Good View Hotel.

This evening they will be the guests of the Combined Hong Kong Chinese Clubs at a dinner at Hong Kong Hotel and on Sunday the official Interport dinner at the Yim King Restaurant.

### THE TEAMS

The following are the teams:—  
Canton:—Wong Wah-kai; Ip Pak-wah and Hsu King-seng; Kwok Yin-kei, Chang Kam-hoi and Lo Wai-kuen; Tung Kwong-sun, Fung King-cheong, Chan Tak-tai, Lau Tau-man and Hau Ching-to.

Reserves:—Cheung Hol-cheung, In Yui-tak and Tan Woo-cheung.  
Hong Kong:—Baxi, Hau Yung-sang and Headon; Jack, Smith (Capt.) and McCrystal; Crawford, Chau Man-chi, Brown, Lai Shui-wing and Wong King-cheong.

Reserves:—Wilkes, Leung Wing-chul, Hamilton and Griffiths.  
Team Manager:—Commander Robinson-Alkman.  
Referee:—C.P.O. Rogers.  
Linesmen:—Barlett and Pollitt.  
Combined Chinese:—Lee Kwok-kee, Han Yung-sung and The Kam-hung; Chang Kam-hoi, Hau King-seng and Leung Wing-chul; Lee Tak-kee, Fung King-cheong, Chan Tak-tai, Lee Wai-kai and Hau Ching-to.

Reserves:—Fook Yui-wah, Lo Wai-kuen, Chau Man-chi and Cheuk Shek-kam.  
Team Manager:—Mr. Charles Hing.  
Combined Services:—Baxi, Smith (Capt.) and McCrystal; Jack, Hamilton, Brown, Feenan and Griffiths.  
Reserves:—Wilkes, Pennington, Lennon and Franklin.  
Team Manager:—Wing On.  
Combined:—Mr. K. K. Ip and Assistant:—L. Young and Mr. MacDonnell.

### PRAISE FOR Z.B.W.

Sir,—I listened with great pleasure to the Z.B.W. production of the "Blagden Legend," and thought that the cast was extremely good, especially Margaret and Colin.

This play is surely an answer to those who criticise the Z.B.W. programmes for inadequate studio productions.

I hope that this play will be the first of a weekly or at least fortnightly series.

LISTENER.

### LETTER CRITIC

Sir,—For some considerable time I have read your newspaper, and I fear I must confess myself aghast at some of your "Readers' Letters." Can it be that they are the product of ordered mentalities? Six years of war is, undoubtedly, a great mental, as well as physical, strain, but surely it cannot have had such devastating effects. Taking to-day's letters as examples we find, first of all, someone who signs himself "Regular." I think "Non compos mentis" would have been a more suitable pseudonym! Apparently, he, poor man, is somewhat put out that those who joined the various services in wartime, should desire to return to more congenial surroundings—not that Hong Kong is uncongenial in itself! It is to me a source of wonder that regular servicemen should find it so hard to reconcile themselves to the fact that some people prefer to make their own way in life!

The next letter is from someone, who one may reasonably suppose is also a woman—a more involved discourse it would be difficult to conceive for, while I do not claim to be an authority on verse, I would like to know what she is trying to say! Perhaps she would be kind enough to re-write her article in more lucid terms! As for "Nostalgia," with such a name he may well expect a fair amount of "bandying about," and I think he would do very well to confine his activities to doing for Vauxhall, where, no doubt, he would be more in his element! His statement that he welcomes correspondence from those who are qualified to meet him on the same "intellectual or athletic level" prompts me to inquire, firstly, what is the "intellectual level" of a horse, and secondly, how does he expect athletic competition from people with a normal physical development?

OHOTAH BO DEKKO.

### KIDNAPPERS GAOLED

The case against six Chinese accused of demanding money with menaces and holding for ransom was concluded before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday when the leader of the gang, Wan Tsang-ze, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Li Wan-sang alias Li Fuk, and Wong Pak were each sentenced to a year's hard labour. Kong Pashan was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and five accused, Fung Fui, was sentenced to six months. Chan Fong was acquitted.

On the kidnapping charge, all five accused were sentenced to six months' hard labour. Detective-Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes was in charge of the prosecution.

### GRAMOPHONE RECITAL

The Eleventh Concert of gramophone music will be held at the Catholic Centre, King's Building, to-morrow at 3.30. It will open with Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for Strings, and will contain many items of Russian music. The main item will be Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

### NATIONALITY GRANT

London, Mar. 1.  
Arrangements have now been made to grant British naturalisation to certain categories of foreigners, it was officially announced to-day.

Priority is being given to those who were serving in the British forces and British merchant ships and civilians who contributed to the war effort or the economic welfare of the country.—Reuter.

## Services Yacht Club Formed

At a well attended meeting in the Gloucester Hotel on Wednesday presided over by Commodore D. H. Everett, D.S.O., M.B.E., it was unanimously agreed to form a new yacht club to be known as the Royal United Services Hong Kong Yacht Club.

The rules of the club were adopted and officers elected. It is hoped that the new club will be well supported and it is intended to devote the profits to rehabilitation.

A number of Naval dinghies have been accumulated and will be turned over to the Club. The two squash courts are already in use and the bowling alleys are expected to be ready soon.

Commander H. H. R.N.V.R., Armament Supply Office, Dockyard, is the Hon. Secretary.

### DAVIS CUP

Melbourne, March 1.

Commenting on British criticism of Australia for not sending its tennis stars to the coming Wimbledon championships, Australian Lawn Tennis Association officials reiterated to-day that the trip might jeopardise Australia's hold on the Davis Cup. It would be too much strain on the players to make the trip to England and then return to Australia for the Davis Cup play in December.—Associated Press.

### TO-DAY'S BASKETBALL

The Pacific Olympic of the U.S. Forces in Hong Kong district has held many games according to its schedule since last month. The inter-china basketball championship for the "A" Division has already been decided with the Flamingo "Los Angeles" as the p-nant winner. The final for the "B" Division will be played-off to-day between the U.S.S. Kaskaskia and the Tachum, at the local Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Miami Beach, March 1.

Welby Van Horn of Atlanta defeated Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, to win the \$5,000 Evans cup professional singles tennis tournament yesterday. Fred Perry, former British amateur star, defeated Bill Tilden, the granddaddy of them all, 8-4, 1-6, 6-0 for third ranking. Van Horn and Kovacs won the doubles title by beating Perry and Tilden 8-10, 6-3, 6-0.—Associated Press.

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## A Medal for Benny

From the JOHN STEINBECK and Jack Wagner  
Story by JOHN STEINBECK and Jack Wagner  
with J. CARROL NAISH

Mikhail Rasumny - Fernando Alvarado - Frank McHugh  
Screen Play by Frank Bullen co-author of "GOING MY WAY"  
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Don't Miss this Miss in her first  
gladsome hit! She's sweet fifteen  
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GLORIA WARREN in  
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A New Warner Bros. Hit Starring  
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WALLACE BERRY in  
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SERVICE HOSTEL  
The Box Vista Hotel in Macao  
is to be formally opened on Mon-  
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Kong Servicemen.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao  
will deliver the formal opening  
party of 14 O.R.s will be the  
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"THE GENERAL DIED  
AT DAWN"

A Thrilling story of Manchuria  
Waiters

GARY COOPER  
MADEIRA CARROLL  
A Paramount Picture



# NO REASON FOR WAR

## Enunciation Of U.S. Foreign Policy

### VOLUNTEER FOR AT-BOMBING

Washington, Mar. 1. One man volunteered to stay in the target area as a "guinea pig" in next Spring's atomic bomb test in the Pacific. The offer was disclosed today by Rear-Adm. Russell S. Berkey, who said the Navy had rejected the proposal.—Associated Press.

### Chinese To Leave F.I.C.

Chungking, Mar. 1. China has agreed to withdraw her troops from Northern French-Indo-China in a separate agreement growing out of the Sino-French treaty in which France surrenders her extraterritorial rights in China, it was disclosed yesterday.

Commenting on the Indo-China agreement, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chih in a statement said that China went into northern Indo-China at the request of the Supreme Allied Command only to accept the surrender of that area from the Japanese troops. Wang said that the French authorities were ready to accept responsibility for repatriating the Japanese and protecting Chinese nationals and that China has decided to recall her troops by March 31.

He said: "I cannot conceal the fact that the Chinese people are sympathetic towards the national aspirations of the Indo-Chinese and it is the earnest hope of my Government that a fair settlement will be sought by all parties concerned."—Associated Press.

### Service Choice In Reading

London, March 1. The popular request among commissioned ranks for books on chemistry and among other ranks for books on how to re-build homes has been noted.

Service men and women are taking increased interest in technical books dealing with many professions and are likely to help them in civilian life.

The popular demand is being met by the Army Education Corps with the provision of 2,500,000 books available in Command Libraries.—Reuter.

## China's Problems Under Review

CHUNGKING, MAR. 1. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE PLenary SESSION OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST PARTY, OPENING IN CHUNGKING TO-DAY. NOTABLES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY HAVE COME TO CHUNGKING TO ATTEND THE SESSION WHICH, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREDICTIONS, WILL LAST NINE DAYS.

Hot debates on concessions made to the Communists by the Government are expected with Kuomintang diehards taking a lead in the attack.

This bloc is one of those which General of the Army George C. Marshall is believed to have had particularly in mind when he described the agreement for the reorganization of the Chinese army as "the hope of China," and went on to say "I can only trust that its pages will be soiled by small groups of irresponsibles who, for a selfish purpose, should defeat the Chinese people in their overwhelming desire for the right to live in peace and prosperity."

#### APPROVAL ASSURED

The session will be attended by some 300 members and one of the first subjects to be discussed will be the reorganization of the Government planned during the recent Political Consultative Conference.

As these and other decisions affect the Kuomintang they will have to be approved by the Central Executive Committee. Although opposition to some of the

## "Must Not's" For Tortured In Stanley

### All Nations

NEW YORK, MAR. 1. U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES SERVED NOTICE ON THE WORLD LAST NIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST STAND READY TO USE FORCE IN NECESSARY TO PREVENT AGGRESSION. ONLY AN "INEXCUSABLE TRAGEDY OF ERRORS COULD CAUSE A SERIOUS CONFLICT" BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA, HE SAID.

"I AM CONTINUED THERE IS NO REASON FOR WAR BETWEEN ANY OF THE GREAT POWERS," HE ASSERTED BUT ADDED FLATLY: "WE MUST MAKE PLAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO DEFEND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WHICH OUTLINES AGGRESSION."

He called for a "stop to this maneuvering for strategic advantages all over the world and to the use of an adjustment as an entering wedge for further and undisclosed penetrations of power." He said that the "status quo" of world affairs is not sacred and unchangeable but "we cannot overlook a unilateral grab away at the status quo. The charter forbids and we cannot allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or by subterfuge such as political infiltrations."

Byrnes said: "We must make it clear at the same time we will not use force for any other purpose."

Byrnes' remarks were made in a speech by the Overseas Press Club and broadcast over the National Broadcasting Corporation. His address came one day after Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, called on the United States to be as firm and frank as Russia in the interest of mutual understanding.

SUSPICION AND DISTRUST. Byrnes said the United States could not "tolerate disarmament" and that the United States must maintain "some form of universal military training." Openly acknowledging that "all around us is suspicion and distrust," he termed some of it as unfounded and unreasonable but said "the basis of some suspicious persists and prompts me to make some comments on our position."

Without specifically mentioning any individual power he laid down the following seven-point list of "must not's" for great and small nations:

1—"We will not and cannot stand aloof if force or threat of force is used contrary to the purposes of the principles of the Charter."

2—"We have no right to hold our troops in territories of other sovereign states without their approval and consent freely given."

3—"We must not unduly prolong the making of peace and continue to impose our troops upon small and impoverished nations."

WAR OF NERVES. 4—"No power has the right to help itself to alienated enemy territories in liberated areas or from

#### NO GANGLING UP

Byrnes listed these "must not's" immediately after saying that the United States "openly, gladly and wholeheartedly welcomed" Russia as a great power second to none. He said the two nations could live together in peace and harmony if they only "despite the differences in our way of life" he told the world that "we will gang up against no state."

"We will do nothing," he said, "to break the world into exclusive blocs or spheres of influence. In this atomic age we will not seek to divide the world which is one and indivisible."

Again and again Byrnes emphasized the need for the United States to remain strong so it could back up its words with action if necessary.

"We have joined with our allies in the United Nations to put an end to war," Byrnes said. "We have covenanted not to use force except in defense of the purposes and principles of the Charter. We intend to live up to that covenant."

Then he added: "But, as a great power and as a member of the Security Council, we have a responsibility to use our influence to see that other powers live up to their covenant. And that responsibility we also intend to meet."

#### NO DOMINATION

He argued that the present power relationships of the great states preclude "domination of the world by any one of them. These power relationships cannot be substantially altered by unilateral action of any one great state without profoundly disturbing the whole structure of the United Nations."

"If we are to be a great power," he declared, "we must act as a great power not only in order to preserve the peace of the world, but in order to preserve the peace of the world." He asserted: "We cannot be faithful to our obligations to ourselves and to the world if we alone disarm."

"While it is not in accord with our traditions to maintain a large professional standing army we must be able to be ready to meet any emergency which may arise. We must also have a trained citizenry able and ready to supplement these armed contingents without unnecessarily prolonging training."

That is why, he said, "in the interest of peace we cannot allow our military establishment to be reduced below the point required to maintain a position commensurate with our responsibilities and the high way we must have toward form of universal military training."

#### ROOM FOR ALL

"There are ideological differences in the world," Byrnes said. "There always have been. But in this world there is room for many people with varying views and many governments with varying systems. None of us can foresee the far distant future and ultimate shape of things as part of a common civilization. Great states and small states must work together to build a friendly and harmonious world. If we fail to work together there can be no peace, no comfort and little hope for any of us."

"Although the dreams of the world are lodged in it, the United Nations will fulfill its mission here and here, by their confidence and by their determination to make it work in concrete cases and everyday affairs."

#### CLASH OF INTERESTS

Byrnes said the great U.N.O. meetings produced "plans must

## Tortured In Stanley

(Continued from Page 2)

Nathan Road, first floor, gave evidence of how on Oct. 24 and 25 a party of Japanese and Chinese entered her home at No. 18, Wing Street, and demanded to know the whereabouts of P. C. Mooney. Accused was in the party.

Lui had told them that he believed Mooney had already left for Macao, whereupon they took him away. He refused the name evening to 18, Fuk Wing Street, Shamshui, where she was being assisted up the stairs by a rickshaw coolie. His head was bleeding at the back, he was wet through, his face was swollen and there were lacerations on his arms and legs. His stomach was swollen and he vomited several times during the night.

Three days later in the morning witness said, accused and another faithful man came again. Accused shouted out, "Lui Man-chuen, are you faking dead?"

After searching the place and finding through Lui's letters they wanted to take him out again but a man named Chan just then came in on a visit and intervened on behalf of her husband who was not taken out.

On Feb. 10 this year she had attended an identification parade held at Stanley Gaol and had identified accused as the man who had come after her husband on the two occasions.

ARRESTED AT VALLEY. The next witness, Ernest Manning, an Assistant to the Custodian of Enemy Property and residing at 19, Babbington Path, told the court that he had before the war been employed with John D. Hutcheson & Co. He had as his colleagues in that firm, Lui Man-chuen and P. C. Mooney.

Witness stated that on Oct. 24, 1943, he was arrested by a party of Japanese and others at a private study of the Happy Valley Race Course. He was taken to Gendarmerie Headquarters at the Supreme Court and lodged in a cell overnight.

At 3 p.m. the following day he was taken out of the cell and on his way out saw Lui Man-chuen, who, witness said, looked quite dazed, wet, and as though he had gone through torture.

Witness said he was then taken into a room where there were a table, two chairs, a stool and a painter's ladder at one end placed at an angle with the wide end four feet from the ground and the narrow end about a foot or a little more from the ground. He was questioned, slapped, had his hands and feet bound, and was then placed on the ladder with his feet on the wider end and his head on the narrow end. The water torture was then administered to him for 15 minutes or more.

INDIAN TESTIMONY. The next witness, D. S. Dinga, said that he resided at No. 212, Chungshawan Road, first floor, Kowloon, and had his business address at 90, Lee House Street.

He was in the Colony, witness said, throughout the occupation when his business address was at 3 and 5, Dundas Street. About 12.30 p.m. on Oct. 10, 1943, he entered his office at Dundas Street to see accused sitting on his desk and looking through his papers.

Accused had in his hand a list of Indian names and asked him who these were. Witness said he replied that these were the names of Indians in the Colony for whom he was drawing rations. Accused replied that he did not believe this and told him that he was doing spring work and would have to come with him to see the Chief Gendarme.

Accused led him to the Supreme Court and there took him to a small room on the verandah where there were a stool and a bucket of water. Accused and another Chinese then tied him up, placed him over the stool, covered his face with a piece of cloth, and poured water on his face. He could not breathe and swallowed a lot of the water through his nostrils and mouth. Accused then gave him a rest for two minutes.

language and "all was not calm and peaceful at the meetings in London."

"There was an effort to use the United Nations to advance selfish national aims" but he compared this with the clash of interests in national state legislatures. Byrnes said: "A most significant precedent was established when the Security Council finished its discussions of the complaint of the Syrian and Lebanese Governments against the withdrawal of French and British troops from their territories."

"This indicates that a mere logical veto by one of the permanent members of the council does not in fact relieve any state from the small of its moral obligation to act in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter."—Associated Press.

### FARM HANDS MAY GO ON STRIKE

London, March 1. An official of the National Union of Agricultural Workers said yesterday that British farm hands would strike unless there were awarded a minimum weekly wage of £4.10.0—an increase of £1. The official said that negotiations were underway with the Ministry of Labour.—Associated Press.

and questioned him again about the list. He persisted in his explanation and was given the same treatment three or four times.

AGAIN TORTURED. He was then taken to see the Chief Gendarme, Yoshimoto, and then taken to Stanley by accused, Yoshimoto, and another Japanese. At Stanley Gaol, he was put in a cell in solitary confinement and was not further interrogated or tortured until the first week of December, 1943. He was then questioned again by two Japanese and two or three days later was taken out of his cell once more.

This time there were present Moriama, accused, and two or three Chinese guards. Before being questioned he was again given the water torture by Moriama, assisted by the accused. Moriama then asked him if he knew Sir Vandellour Grayburn, Mr. Edmondston, Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, and Chester Bennett. Accused intervened at this point by remarking that he (witness) knew all of Marous da Silva's activities.

Witness continued: "BY BURMA ROAD." "Moriama then said: 'You, Darling Sweetheart, Dinga, tell me something, otherwise we will kill you.' I heard accused tell Moriama, 'Give him a heavy dose of Moriama and accused then hung me up. My hands were tied up behind my back with a very thin rope and I was hung up so that my feet were about six inches from the floor."

"I was hung up for about an hour. I was questioned by Moriama. He asked me how much money I had given Grayburn and Edmondston and how much money I had given to Marous Silva for the Internment Camp. I was asked how Chester Bennett and Marous Silva sent money to Stanley. I replied, 'By the Burma Road.'"

"They got excited and started beating me with a cane all over the body. I was also asked of the activities of Marous Silva which I knew very well but which I denied. They were referring to spying activities. At the end of about an hour I was let down and returned to my cell."

NINE OCCASIONS. "I was again subjected to torture a nine other occasions but accused was not present. This continued until February, 1944, when the interrogation was all along the same lines."

"On Aug. 25, 1944, I was taken before a Japanese Court Martial and was sentenced to imprisonment. I was released on Dec. 8, 1944."

Witness further stated that on Feb. 10 this year he attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison when he picked out accused as the man who had arrested and tortured him.

"Accused: Under my interrogation did you speak English or Chinese?—I spoke English."

Accused: Where did the torture in Stanley Gaol take place? The torture took place in an empty hall that used to be a printing press."

Accused: In the Supreme Court when I tortured you there were no Japs there—I was tortured by you."

Accused: How many people were present?—You, and one other Chinese."

The final witness called yesterday was Francisco Xavier d'Almeida Romedios, 54, residing at No. 1, Liberty Avenue, Ho Man Tin, and employed before the war as an accountant at the General Electric Company.

Witness stated that on Nov. 12, 1943, sometime after dinner there was a knock at his door, and on opening he admitted accused and an Indian. Accused had his (witness's) Third National pass in his hand and told him that he was to come to answer some questions of the Gendarmerie.

REVOLVER THREAT. When he asked to be allowed to go upstairs to put on his jacket, witness said, accused had put a revolver to his back. He then followed accused out to a motor-car. Maria Fernanda Soares was brought to the same car and with driven to a house just behind the Kowloon Hotel.

Here witness and Maria Fernanda Soares were put into a small room and were later joined by Arturo Homen de Carvalho, Miss Fabia Cruz and George Van Bergen. Witness and the others were then taken out to the same motor-car in which was also Luis Maria Gardiner. They were taken across the harbour to 29, Supreme Court, where they were all questioned and searched and put in a cell.

Next morning at 11.30 a.m. they were all driven off to Stanley Prison. After one week there, witness was interrogated by the Japanese and was subjected to torture at Stanley Prison.

TORTURE RECOGNIZED. Witness said his hands were tied under his knees and a square

## MORE FOOD CUTS IN GERMANY?

BERLIN, MAR. 1. THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE PROPOSED THE FEEDING OF GERMANY SHOULD BE PLACED ON A FOUR-POWER BASIS INSTEAD OF KEEPING THE PROBLEM BY ZONES AS AT PRESENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY. THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES BROUGHT UP THE FOOD ISSUE AT A MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE WHICH REVEALED THAT INFORMAL DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT TOOK PLACE.

Both Marshal G. K. Zhukov of Russia and Lieutenant-General Lucian D. Clay of the United States proposed making the food problem a quadripartite project establishing uniformity in rations for the four zones, a proposal first advanced by the United States last autumn but rejected at the time.

A U.S. Military Government spokesman said that the council agreed that the food situation is "a very serious problem and not solely a British problem."

Meanwhile, German radio stations and the Berlin press began preparing the German people for further cuts.

Earlier in the day, before the Control Council communiqué was released, an American official admitted that the suddenness of reduction of rations in the British zone caught the United States Military Government Headquarters by surprise.

MINIMUM LEVEL. While American officials maintained their claims that the health of Germans in the United States zone is holding up well, General Clay has admitted that ration cuts should be expected. He said a few days ago that the data of the reduction would depend on a survey of the overall world food situation and on how much food could be spared for Germany.

The British ration cuts appeared to be an attempt to force the hands of other powers for immediate pooling of food resources for Germany.

General Joseph McNarney, in his January report as the American Military Governor, released on Thursday night, said nutrition "continues to be maintained at a minimum level compatible with health." The U.S. Public Health Office said that his situation is the same now.

McNarney said that the caloric value of official rations received by Germans in the American zone during January reached the highest level since the occupation. He said that serious deficits were noticeable among only the aged.—Associated Press.

Washington, Mar. 1. John Small, Office of Price Administration director, said today that large scale work stoppages had driven the United States industrial production to lowest levels since the spring of 1941. He predicted a further decline in February. He asserted, however, that the country's business situation was "sound financially."—Associated Press.

pole was thrust under his arm when the ends of the pole were mounted on two chairs and the Japanese pushed him, making him rock to and fro. "I had a sensation that my arm-pits were coming out of my sockets," witness stated.

One of the Japanese held a lighted cigarette in his hand and applied it to witness's mouthache. "When I was about done," witness said, "they took me off and seeing as I wouldn't speak they immediately gave me the water torture. I passed out for a while and was taken back to my cell."

Four or five days later I was taken out again and told to speak. When I asked what they charged me with doing, they said that they charged me with being a British spy. This I flatly denied. They said I had money to send to the Internment Camp and asked me where this money came from. I told them this money was borrowed on the authority of my manager who was in Stanley Internment Camp. I was then hung up again."

LIST DEMANDED. "I saw accused only once more after the day of the arrest, sometime toward the end of November. I was taken out of my cell. He wanted a list of the Committee members of the Portuguese Residents' Association. I make out a list and gave it to him."

Witness went on to say that he was convicted by a Japanese Court Martial and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on Aug. 29, 1944. He was released on Aug. 22, 1945.

On Feb. 25 this year he attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison and had picked out accused as the man who had arrested him and who tortured him at the Supreme Court and at Stanley Prison.

Proceedings will be continued on Monday morning.

## WHAT TO DO WITH INDIA

London, March 1. The Labour Government must act boldly if Britain is not to be virtually at war with India, says an editorial in today's "New Leader," organ of the Independent Labour Party.

"The right of India to independence must be recognised without equivocation," the editorial adds. "The three Cabinet Ministers should leave at once with authority to transfer the rule immediately to India's trusted leaders."

Prison doors should be opened to allow morning to every Indian jailed for offences arising from Indian's struggle and immediate preparations should be made to withdraw British armed forces from India.

"Only by drastic action on these lines can we be saved from a conflict which will dislodge the Labour Government and bring untold disaster to ourselves and to the East."—Reuter.

## More Indian Strikes

Bombay, March 1. About 375 of the Sopers who have been confined to barracks at Jubahpore, Central Provinces, against their "strike" on Wednesday, broke out last night when troops went to arrest the ringleaders after the men had refused to hand them over, said a communique issued to-day by the District Magistrate. Not a shot was fired.

Later about 250 clerks of the Indian Signal Corps went on a sympathetic strike, demanding no victimisation of the strikers and redress of their grievances—which included complaints about rationing, pay and accommodation.

Congress leader Mishra communicated with the Commissioner, who told him that the Sopers would be treated in exactly the way as ordinary delinquents. The fact that this was the second outbreak would make no difference to the way they were treated.

The "strike" started on Wednesday, when about 300 Sopers of the Indian Signal Corps stopped work as a protest against the seven-year sentences passed on Captain Burdett Ud Din of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army.—Reuter.

Manila, Mar. 1. The city police force of Manila will be returned to the Commonwealth Government to-day, just a year after the United States Army took over the shattered law enforcement agency while gunfire still echoed in the city.—Associated Press.

## RADIO

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1946. STUDIO—QUIZ—H.M.S. "REBEL" versus H.M.S. "BARFLEUR".

BW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 1.30 to 1.50 p.m., 6.00 to 7.30 p.m., and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles.

12.15 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.30 p.m.—Harry James and His Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selection. 1.40 p.m.—The Music of Oscar Strauss.

2.00 p.m.—Gloria Dore. 2.30 p.m.—T.C. You used to Dance to. 3.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 3.15 p.m.—"Swingtime"—E.N.A. 3.30 p.m.—Studio—"Quis"—H.M.S. "Speaker" versus H.M.S. "Barfleur".

8.00 p.m.—Light Orchestral Interlude. 8.30 p.m.—Relay—E.N.A. "Star Theatre"—"Birds of a Feather"—Act I. 9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 9.30 p.m.—"Musical Time"—E.N.A. 9.50 p.m.—Mantovani and His Orchestra.

10.00 p.m.—Half-Hour Variety. 10.30 p.m.—Studio—E.N.A. 11.00 p.m.—Close Down. Programmes marked "E.N.A." are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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